

TRI-STATES LUMBER
CO. TO DEFEND SUIT

LEGISLATIVE LETTER

Frank Armstrong

Charleston, Mo., Feb. 5.—Suit has just been filed in the circuit court of Mississippi County affecting the title of over 20,000 acres of land in this county, known as the Three States Lumber Company land, owned largely by Memphis and Chicago interests.

This land, which is generally undeveloped, has become very valuable by reason of having on it what is said to be the largest and finest tract of hardwood timber in the state. The land has been subject to overflow, is now protected from overflow of the Mississippi by levee and several drainage ditches have enhanced its value.

Title to the land in question is now held by W. A. Gilchrist and is said to be owned in part by minor heirs, and there seems to be disagreement among the owners as to whether the land is to be developed or sold. R. W. Owens, of Jackson, Mo., and one of the Chicago heirs, are named as plaintiffs and W. A. Gilchrist is named as defendant.

The land in question was the subject of a suit from this county some years ago, under the section which prohibits a corporation from holding land in this state more than five years undeveloped, and a fine of \$5,000 was assessed against the owners. It was fought through to the state supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. Soon after the title was transferred to W. A. Gilchrist.

The development of this tract is of the greatest importance to this city and county. A former attempt to manufacture the timber into lumber was frustrated by the annual overflows and was abandoned.

The suit will be heard at the term of federal court which convenes Feb. 14.

WARNS ABOUT COLD,
COUGHS AND SNEEZES

Columbia, Mo., Feb. 7.—Now is a particularly good time to watch your health, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel, president of the American Public Health Association and professor in the School of Medicine of the University of Missouri.

This is the time of year when ailments of the upper respiratory tract are much in evidence. It is also the time when more serious respiratory diseases, like pneumonia and pleurisy, are prevalent. The changeable weather of the present winter, with its warm, damp days followed by cold winds, is particularly trying.

It must be remembered, however, that the weather is not the final cause of coughs, colds or pneumonia, but that all of them come from infection with germs, some of which are well known. The weather, with its sudden changes from warm to cold, does, however, lower our vitality and make us predisposed to infection.

It is particularly hard to dress properly in changeable weather. If one dresses too warmly, one becomes over-heated, and chilling results with the evaporation of the perspiration. It is better always to have one's underwear and suits of moderate thickness only, so that the changes can then be readily met and compensated for by overcoats and wraps.

One should particularly at such times avoid crowds. These affections of the respiratory tract are spread by minute particles of sputum which are thrown out particularly during coughing and sneezing. If one has never observed this, let him sneeze against a looking glass, and the drops of sputum will be plainly demonstrated. The nose and mouth should always be covered when sneezing and coughing. A person who coughs and sneezes without this precaution is a menace to the community and should be avoided.

Over-eating predisposes to these affections. The diet should be nourishing but easily digested. One should not forget to drink water in winter time. We do not lose so much water by the skin as in summer, and consequently do not feel thirsty so keenly; hence we are very apt to neglect the drinking of water.

M. S. Murray, of Sikeston, a division engineer for the State Highway Department, was in the city on business. Mr. Murray is recognized as one of the best road builders in the State and is largely responsible for the improvement that is now under way in Southeast Missouri.—Missouri State Journal.

We pay highest cash price for poultry and eggs.—Harper's Grocery.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN 1920
BESET WITH DIFFICULTIESTHE JAPENSE GIRL
THURSDAY EVENING

Every kind of road cost about twice as much to build in 1920 as it did in 1917, according to the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, and highway construction suffered more than any other class of work through railroad congestion, strikes, labor troubles, and material shortages.

After the war there was a great public demand for improved roads. Many roads had been seriously damaged by war traffic, and it appeared that the return of men from military service would provide an abundance of labor. The army of laborers which was expected to apply for the work did not, however, materialize. On the contrary, there was a distinct shortage of labor, and wages reached the highest levels attained in the history of the country. In 1917, competent labor could be secured for from \$1.50 to \$3 per day, but the corresponding wages in 1920 were from \$3 to \$5 for a shorter day's work.

In proportion to this demand there was also a pronounced scarcity of construction materials. Sand, gravel, stone, and cement, and materials commonly used in road work increased in price paid to contractors for road work. Gravel roads increased from \$4.535 to \$7.250 per mile; concrete from \$21.165 to upward of \$40,000 per mile, and brick roads from \$33,000 to \$55,000 per mile.

As funds available for road construction are largely limited by statute, or by the returns from taxation, a majority of the States this year deliberately withheld work, the plans for which had been completed, until they could obtain a greater return for their expenditure.

EXPERTS DISCOVER UNKNOWN
SUBSTANCE EXISTING IN SOIL

One of the most important discoveries in the science of soils has been made by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture within the last year in the separation of a hitherto unknown substance which has been designated as ultraclay, a gelatinous-like substance, very sticky and plastic when wet and having in the dry state the general appearance of resin. It appears to be silicate of alumina, usually with some iron and traces of potassium, sodium, magnesium, and calcium, whether combined or merely absorbed being a point not yet determined.

This ultraclay is believed to be the principal factor in making the soil plastic, but when added to loose and incoherent sand in proportions up to 10 per cent, and the mixture made into briquettes and dried, it gives to the sand a crushing strength greater than an equal amount of Portland cement. The briquettes made with ultraclay, however, fall to pieces when put in water, while those made with Portland cement retain their form.

The discovery has an important bearing upon the physical properties of soils and is being studied in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads as a guide in adjusting the structure of concrete and other pavements to the texture of the soil on which they are built.

LITTLE BARBOUR

Gets Exclusive Booking Rights of the
Sammie Harrell Flying Circus.

Little Barbour, Columbia Theater Building, St. Louis, has secured the exclusive booking rights of the Sammie Harrell, daring aviator; Chief Chief Burns, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, who stands on the wing of the plane while looping the loop; Chubby Watson, wing walker and plane changer; Leonard McMullan, known as the flying farmer, and Ethel Glynn, the beautiful parachute leaper. Barbour is booking some choice dates for the coming season.—Billboard.

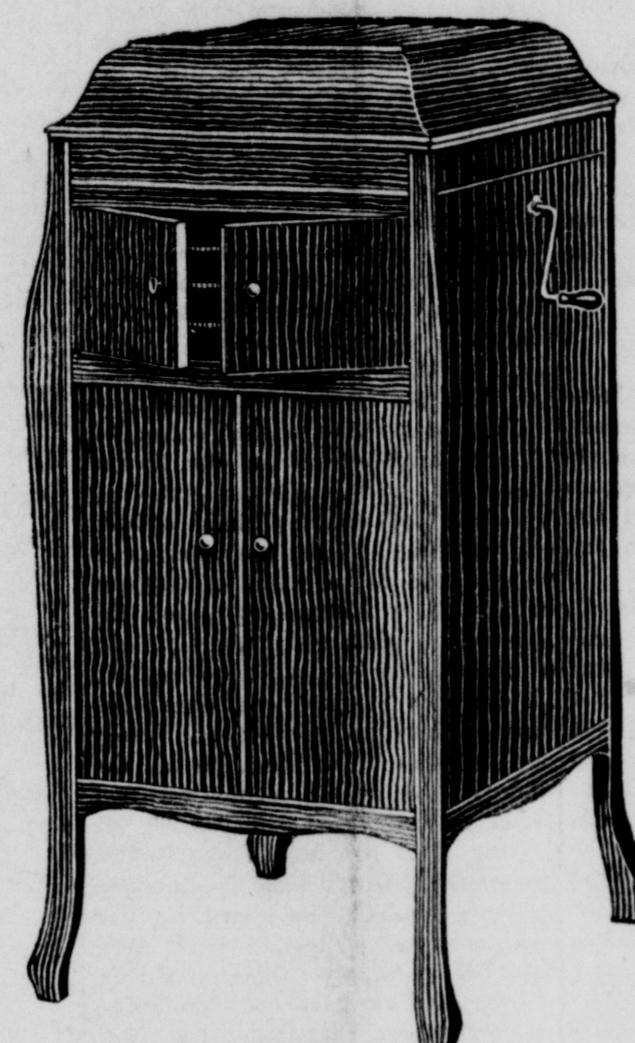
"Water is scarce, coal is rare, hot baths are an almost unknown luxury. Public baths are open for a few hours a day only, while bathroom fixtures and plumbing have gone up so much that only millionaires can afford to have bathrooms installed. Laundry bills are mounting fabulous; soap is high and very scarce."

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The Sikeston Mercantile will pay highest price for FUR and COUNTRY PRODUCE.



Victor Victrolas

\$25 to \$1500

Derris, The Druggist

ed—calling for the privilege of the blacks to attend the State University. All the contemplated chicanery by crooked Republican legislature amounts to nothing when compared with the cost of courting the negro. The first can only demand dollars, the latter will cost lives. It is not the purpose of the writer to stir up racial hatred, nor to breed race, war, but to prevent them, by acquainting the public of their cause. This is a white man's country. As aptly said by a Democratic member of the House—"Where the Anglo-Saxons plants his foot, he rules or finds his grave."

Several friends of Mrs. Raymond A. Moll planned and carried out a most pleasant surprise party Friday afternoon to celebrate her birthday, Saturday, February 5th. After meeting at the home of Mrs. J. M. Pittman, the guests proceeded to the Moll home, 327 Ruth St., where a pleasant afternoon was spent. Delicious refreshments, (the greatest surprise of all) were served during the afternoon. Those who enjoyed the affair were: Mrs. Lacy Allard and Edward and Evelyn, Mrs. Si Harper, Miss Florence Baker, Mrs. Birch Moll and daughter Lacille, Mrs. Alfred Bloomfield and son George Mitchell, Mrs. Jake Sizle and daughter Anne, Mrs. Clarence Felker and Clarence Jr., Mrs. Harry Young and little Miss Hazel Penny Young, Mrs. John Moll, Mrs. Harry Dudley, Mrs. J. M. Pittman, Miss Mary Moll, Mrs. J. N. Sheppard, Miss Hyacinth Sheppard, little Miss Lavina Moll and Miss Anna Randolph.

A wireless message from Moscow states the Supreme Economic Soviet of Russia has issued a decree permitting foreign capitalists to work the natural resources of Russia, receiving in return the right to export a portion of their production. The Soviet promises the foreign capitalists that nothing they invest in Russian undertakings shall be nationalized, requisitioned or confiscated and that capitalists shall have the right to engage workers and other employees in accordance with the existing Russian labor laws.

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"A visit to Lhasa," he says, "transports one straight back to the middle ages. There is no sanitation or drainage in Lhasa today, and if it were not for its low temperature, owing to the fact that it is built on a plateau 11,000 feet high, its 20,000 inhabitants would quickly die of typhoid fever.

"The audience of the Dalai Lama

took place in the Norbulingka palace, three miles outside the city. The reception hall was gorgeously decorated in red and gold, with a magnificent silk canopy over the throne on which the Lama was seated in European fashion. His holiness wore an Oriental yellow-brown robe, and his hair was done in the familiar plaited fashion of the Lamas. His salutation took the form of placing over my arms extended in front of me a long silk shawl, which courtesy I returned by placing a silk shawl over the arm of his holiness.

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SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-class
mail matter, according to act of Congress.THE STANDARD is the only paper in
Scott County that is published
twice-a-week; for newspaper readers
wanting the news while it is
news, and for advertisers desiring
quick results, it is the best medium.The Standard announces the following
new rates for advertising effective
August 1, 1920:Display advertising, per single column
inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line 10c
Financial statements for banks \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum \$5.00The Standard announces the following
new rates for subscription effective
September 1, 1920:Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties \$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in
United States \$2.50No renewal allowed at present rate
for longer than one year.Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Attorney General Barrett's ruling on the \$60,000,000 bond issue will cause the law to be changed to allow both principle and interest to be paid out of the automobile license fund.

It is likely that the special election will be held on August 21, the same date that the Constitutional Convention law is to be voted on. The people of Missouri will decide whether they will continue to travel in the mud or whether the State will have several concrete trunk lines of roads and every county seat connecting roads of gravel to other county seats.

Considerable factional feeling has already been worked up in different sections of the State over the tentative routes the concrete roads shall travel, that will likely knock the entire proposition out unless these factions lay aside personal desires and work for the general scheme. The Standard shall do its share through its columns for the general roads and whether one of the main roads comes down Kingshighway or Crowley's Ridge, will make no difference in our vote. It is the roads we are after. If the automobile license will pay both principle and interest, no man or woman should vote "no" whether the road passes his front door or not.

Lloyd George, the British Premier, says Germany must stand up to her treaty obligations and must pay the enormous amount of damages as imposed at the recent conference. Lloyd George says the Germans are not trying to carry out their obligations.

Likewise he says the payments imposed on her will be no more than the interest and pensions that the United States will pay for the next twenty-five years. The French and English are paying sums equal to what Germany will have to pay and are going about it in a systematic way. None of the German industries were crippled and her taxes are nothing like as great as are the victorious nations and her bluff will avail her naught.

That only twenty out of one hundred and sixty boys and girls continue to the end of their high school course discloses the weakest point in our school system. The testimony of all investigators is that the chief reason why children leave school is that they do not like school. Academic subjects taught in a routine way are not attractive. But the fault is not wholly that of the schools. Parents should help their children to acquire regular habits of application, insist on study hours, and so make it difficult for their children to fail. The most successful pupil is not he who graduates to the first job that offers.

Some of our statesmen at Washington are howling about the United States being discriminated against by the terms imposed on Germany, in that Germany will have to get the consent of France and England before she borrows large sums of money to finance her enterprises. Just how these gentleman can complain The Standard fails to understand. The United States Senate refused to join in the treaty and should be given no consideration whatever in the settlement with Germany. To our way of thinking, the United States was a little cowardly in this matter.

Of all fields of human endeavor the work of the editor probably is most generally and continuously criticized. And 99 per cent of his critics could not distinguish a news story from the thirty-sixth chapter of Genesis, and the other 1 per cent could not write it up in 300 words to pass the approval of the primary English-study class in the least efficient school of the slum wards of Teek Betong.—Publishers Auxiliary.

Not An Excessive Indemnity.

Why should it be assumed that the amount of the indemnity apportioned to Germany is unjust and impossible?

The total is \$56,500,000, payable over 42 years. A sliding scale of payment is provided for, to make payments easier. If it were distributed equally over the 42 years the annual payments would be \$1,300,000.

In addition there is a levy of 12 per cent on German exports. The amount which this will raise is uncertain. It is the fixed indemnity about which protests are now going up.

An average of \$1,300,000,000 a year for a generation is a large sum. But the United States is paying nearly that much in annual interest on the expenses incurred in the war. France has an interest charge on its war debt nearly double the amount of the annual German indemnity. The interest on the combined war debt of the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium is more than four times the amount Germany is asked to pay each year. That does not take into the account the destruction to life and property.

Why is it unreasonable to expect Germany to pay annually an amount which is only a fraction of the sum other nations are having to pay on her account, and which is not much more than half as much as the French people alone must pay in taxes to meet the interest on the sum raised to repel the German invasion?—Kansas City Star.

The United States incurred an expense of \$40,000,000,000 in the conduct of the war. Germany forced us into the war. The interest of our fixed debt created by the war is more than a billion a year.

France lost in property damage and in destruction as much as \$56,000,000. This is exclusive of the war expenses which France incurred in munitions, food and other things for fighting the war.

England spent over \$100,000,000 in fighting her part of the war. England went in because Germany invaded Belgium. Lord Grey told the German ambassador that England would fight if Germany invaded Belgium. The German high command thought that England was bluffing.

If Germany should pay to the allies \$56,500,000,000, even so France would be worse off than Germany would be. That part of France held by Germany during the war is the industrial part. Northern France bears the same relation to the entire country as does the Pittsburgh region to the United States. We have the added advantage of having several Pittsburgh regions, France had only one.

The United States, because of the war, loaned \$9,000,000,000 to the allies. Neither France nor England has been able to repay us. We might forgive both France and England the debt with a better reason than England and France could forgive Germany's indemnity.

Germany at the end of the war had suffered no material loss because of allied destruction. The Russians early in the war had swept over a small portion of Eastern Germany. The Germans in their turn looted more from Russia than Russia ever took from Germany.

On armistice day there was not a hostile soldier on German soil except the divisions just across the line between Alsace and France. No German city was destroyed, such as Lille, Ypres, Louvain and Rheims were destroyed. No German factories were dismantled, as were all the factories in Northern France and Belgium, whose contents were either destroyed or taken into Germany. No German city had been under the menace of hostile shells; no German civilians had been driven from their homes and enslaved, as were French and Belgian civilians who were taken from their homes into the mines and factories of Germany.

Germany lost in men and external trade. France and England lost in everything. France and England now stagger under a debt to other governments. Germany incurred no external obligations during the war. If Germany is compelled to pay \$56,000,000,000, at the rate of \$2,000,000,000 a year, Germany will be paying no more per annum than we are paying because of the war.

This war will cost us \$2,000,000,000 a year in interest and pensions for the next 25 years.

The only loss Germany has is in territory. Even so, there are 60,000 Germans in the Germany that now exists. If Germany is permitted to go scott free or nearly free in post-war indemnity, then Germany in five years will be ready to take another filing for the mastery of the world.

Until 1918 the German people were told to stand fast and win the war and the enemy would be made to pay the expenses. In the spring of 1918 and the fall of 1917 the Germans were told that they must win the war in order to throw the expenses of the war on their enemies. Before we went into the war it had been strongly intimated, officially, and had been publicly stated in German papers that at the end Germany would demand that the United States make reparation in dollars and cents for the "aid" it had given to France and Great Britain in supplying them with am-

munition and food. The German published intention was to bleed France white, both physically and economically.

The Germans in 1871 thought that they had bankrupted France in the indemnity demanded and forced, and nobody was more surprised than was Bismarck when the indemnity was paid off within a few years. Under the peace treaty made in Paris in 1871 it was stipulated that German troops should occupy certain points in France until the indemnity was paid. Bismarck expected those troops to remain in France for many years.

In view of what has come about and measuring the results by the standard set up by Germany in 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, the demands on Germany are moderate, and spreading of the debt over 50 years is extremely liberal.

France should receive an enormous indemnity from Germany. If France does not get this indemnity France is in danger of collapse. Either Germany must bear a heavy burden or France must bear it. The American people do not want France to bear this burden.—Commercial Appeal.

Begin Good Roads Work.

Attorney-General Barrett's opinion with regard to the road-bond amendment clears the way for the prompt adoption of a good-roads program without levying a direct annual tax for the payment of interest on the bonds.

The solution of the problem lies in the hands of the Legislature. Although the amendment directs that "the interest shall be paid out of a fund to be provided by the levy and collection of a direct annual tax," the fourth sentence of the amendment provides that in determining the rate of taxation necessary to raise the amount of money *** to pay "the principal and interest", the Auditor shall consider "available funds." The Attorney-General says:

The automobile license fees collected before the bonds are issued can be used according to the desire of the Legislature, and the Legislature can set them aside for the payment of interest on the bonds thereafter to be issued. This would take care of the interest without a direct tax and would not interfere with any contemplated road program. In a short time a sufficient fund could be accumulated to meet interest requirements until the amendment could be amended at the general election of 1922, or at a special election to be called for that purpose prior to 1922. We call attention here to the fact that under a constitutional amendment submitted by initiative and adopted at the last election, there is already provided an election on August 2, 1921, for the purpose of determining whether there shall be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution. There is ample time for the Legislature to take steps that will enable the Governor to submit at that election an amendment correcting the road-bond amendment, if it be desired to do so. A second possibility which will avoid a direct tax and yet enable the road program to proceed immediately is suggested by the provision of the amendment that the Auditor, before levying a direct tax, shall consider "available funds." Clearly, the Legislature has the power to create available funds out of any surplus now in the treasury and can appropriate sufficient to take care of interest requirements until the amendment can be corrected.

He adds that "IF THE LEGISLATURE ADHERES TO THE SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF ISSUING BONDS GRADUALLY IN SMALL AMOUNTS, AUTOMOBILE LICENSE FEES WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO TAKE CARE OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST." The excellent program of good roads legislation provides for the issuance of only a part of the authorized bonds each year. The first issue, which will not be made until 1922, will be limited to \$10,000,000, and thereafter the remaining bonds are to be issued at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year until the total of \$60,000,000 is reached.

The amount required for the sinking fund annually would not exceed \$2,000,000, and with available funds now in the Treasury and accumulations from the license fees, by next year the bonds, with interest could be taken care of without additional direct taxation.

Good roads are the foundation of the forward Missouri campaign. They are necessary for every line of progress. They are an essential part of a better school system and of increased educational opportunity. They lead to school and forum and church. They increase not only the economy and comfort, but the joys, of country life. They lead back to the farm. They attract population and open the

way for better transportation to better markets. They are best sellers of the State to desirable people.

State the good-roads program. The sooner the better.

Driven To Cover.

Political Washington has been treated to a broadside of profanity and common sense. The blue flames emitted from the indignant bosom of Charles G. Dawes, formerly chief of supply procurement for the American army in France, cannot but have some of the inevitable effect of fire upon bacteria and accumulated rubbish.

For there has been a great deal of rubbish about war waste and the responsibility for it. Until former Gen. Dawes began thundering facts before a congressional committee assigned to find something the matter with the conduct of the war, loose talk about Government graft had run riot without an authoritative voice to check it.

Mr. Dawes is an authoritative voice. Furthermore, he is a Republican, with a standing that must satisfy the most fastidious partisan. Though he states flatly that he "is not going to be in politics", he has been regarded as one of the certain selections for the Harding Cabinet.

There was waste in the conduct of the war and plenty of it. Mr. Dawes makes no denial. But he burns up the host of swivel chair critics with specific citation of instances wherein the procurement of supplies at any cost was necessary to hold the allied lines against the enemy. Given the alternative of buying shoes in England or sending our doughboys barefoot into the trenches, the army bought shoes in England. Given the alternative of selling surplus war material to France for \$400,000,000 or leaving it to rot, as did the British government, with 40,000 American soldiers required to guard it, the army disposed of the material. And now the ex-Supply General affirms, with a healthy flavor of profanity, that "the best bargain of the war was in the sale of that stuff to France."

History will put the late war waste in its just perspective, as it now follows the dissipations of former wars. It has taken a strutting Mad Anthony with an oath to drive to cover at this early day the rodent horde of petty faultfinders.—Post-Dispatch.

"I don't mind the boys loving me up a little, but I am certainly against the rough cave-man stuff they pull off," said a certain young woman of Sikeston. This doesn't sound very nice does it?

The professional bum is again broadcast in the land. He will find it hard picking in the farming communities where the people have been hard hit during the past season. And, besides, many of us remember just how particular as to hours, sort of work and pay, some of these fellows asked not so very long ago.

The Lincoln Question.

Right Time to Buy Brood Sows.

Mr. Debs' coarse denunciation of President Wilson is of a piece with his blatant defiance of the Government and disobedience to law during the war. Since he declares that he would rather stay in prison than owe his release to Mr. Wilson and testifies to his good health, there is no one to mourn W. W.'s denial of a Lincoln birthday pardon. In commenting on his case the New York world aptly quotes Lincoln's remark in the Vallandigham case:

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator's head who induces him to desert?

How many thousands of men who tried to evade service and suffered bitter punishment were moved by the anti-war agitation of Eugene Debs cannot be computed. But if a large percentage of citizens had followed Mr. Debs' example and counsel the United States would have been discredited and German imperialism might have been victorious.

Mr. Dawes is an authoritative voice. Furthermore, he is a Republican, with a standing that must satisfy the most fastidious partisan. Though he states flatly that he "is not going to be in politics", he has been regarded as one of the certain selections for the Harding Cabinet.

There is every inducement for our farmers and breeders to take advantage of this opportunity. We advise you to attend the sales and pick up the bargains, as there are some extra

Do you know
you can roll
50 good
cigarettes for
10cts from
one bag ofGENUINE
"BULL DURHAM"
TOBACCO
The American Tobacco

ones in every sale.—American Swineherd.

The Standard, \$2.00 per year.

CORN

PEAS

We pay the highest prices for corn and peas.

See us before selling.

C. L. Cook Grain Co., Sikeston, Mo.

Merchant Financial Wreck

"I am a financial wreck because of the expense of doctors and medicine for my wife. She has been a chronic sufferer for 10 years. Some pronounced it gall stones, some gastritis and some intestinal inflammation. I happened to read an ad of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and from the first dose my wife has steadily improved." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and relieves the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.—Hess & Co., and Druggists Everywhere.

A careful examination of suicide statistics reveals the interesting fact that no country editors or rural preachers were among the 6,171 persons who ended their lives in the United States last year. This may not have been due to the fact that editors and preachers have more love for life than other classes, however. Perhaps it was because the profit-seekers did not leave them the price of a voluntary exit from this mundane sphere.—Paris Appeal.

H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Embalmer
WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
AUTO HEARSE SERVICE

Day Phone 150

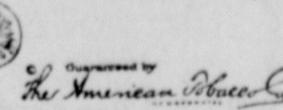
Night Phone 384

Day or Night Calls Given Prompt Attention

Bruton and Blanton Combination Sale
Big Type Poland ChinasTuesday, March 1, 1921
SIKESTON, MO.30 Head Bred Sows and Gilts
This offering comprises the best blood lines and the finest individuals ever in Southeast Missouri.

LUCKY STRIKE cigarette

It's toasted



SIX CARS SUNFLOWER SEEDS SHIPPED AWAY

The first shipment of six cars of the lower grade sunflower seed from the warehouses of the Southeast Missouri Sunflower Growers Association is going to the Trenton mill of the American Cotton Oil Company this week.

This lot of seed has been sold f.o.b. loading station at a price approximately the same as is being offered by local buyers, and in addition, the Sunflower Growers Association will retain ownership of the meal, which, from chemical analysis that has just been made shows a value practically the same as that of cotton seed meal.

The oil company will crush this seed and express the oil, and based on laboratory test which has just been complete it is believed an entirely new and almost unlimited market will be created for the lower grade seed which heretofore has only been used in mixed and scratch feeds in very limited quantities. If this trial test proves as successful as is expected it is quite likely that additional quantities of seed will be used by the oil mills at a more satisfactory price, the Sunflower Association also being interested in promoting the experiment because of the effect it may have on the industry in the future.

The Association is making a strong fight to have sunflower seed included in the tariff which is being considered at present by Congress. Leading growers feel that a protective tariff of two cents per pound on sunflower production is to be made permanent and profitable in this section.—New Madrid Farm Bureau.

WINE LIMITED ONLY BY PURSE AND 'JUDGMENT' OF PHYSICIAN

Washington, Feb. 5.—The amount of hard liquor a sick man may acquire legally is definitely fixed by statute, but the only limit to the amount of wine he may obtain is the "sound and honest" judgment of his physician, and, perhaps, the depth of his purse.

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, in a formal announcement today, says there seemed to be some confusion as to the quantity of wine that a physician may prescribe. To clear up all doubts, he lays down this rule:

"Until further orders, physicians may prescribe in their practice such quantities of wine as they, in the exercise of their sound and honest judgment deem necessary in the particular case, if they, in good faith, believe that the use of wine as a medicine by the person for whom it is prescribed is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment."

Kramer warned that physicians should use "extraordinary care" not to abuse the "right given them," and state directors were told to "guard this matter most carefully to the effect that he said privilege be not abused by any physicians."

Martha Washington candies 75c per pound.—Dudley's.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS—WALPOLES MARKET.

SLAYER OF WIFE IN MIMIC HOLDUP IS IDENTIFIED

Omaha, Nebr.—"From my earliest boyhood I have seen splendid results from Dr. Pierce's remedies. Some years ago the 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me of a hacking cough that had annoyed me for a long time, and I have used the 'Pleasant Pellets' for a number of years as a laxative whenever necessary, and have found them to be just as represented"—ALEX. A. LA LONDE, 5301 N. 34th St.

All druggists; or send 10c to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., for trial package of any of his medicines.

BANKER WARNS BUYERS AGAINST IDLE WAITING

New York, February 5.—Confidence that business will soon settle down on sound fundamentals was expressed by leading financiers and practical economists tonight at a dinner of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms. James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, cautioned against idle waiting for the public to resume active buying, urging business men to stimulate purchasing by reduced prices based on keener efficiency in production and the acceptance of "reasonable margins of profits."

"In this connection," he added, "the growing tendency of labor to become more efficient and its willingness to accept some liquidation of inflated wages are encouraging. The readjustment is favorable to the individual worker."

"Competition for work means stimulation of efficiency and stanch individualism as opposed to radicalism. An abundance of labor permits employers to choose workmen intelligently and co-ordinate wages to their proper part in production costs, facilitating the establishment of price levels best for all."

"But employers must play fair, and not attempt to lower wages unduly or to enforce greater curtailment than circumstances warrant. They must recognize that in any country worth living in the standard of living tends ever upward."

630-KARAT EMERALD REACHES NEW YORK

New York, February 5.—A 630-karat emerald has arrived in New York. The jewel is uncut, is about 2% inches long and nearly as thick as the closed fist. It is the property of the Colombian Emerald Syndicate and comes from the company's Chivor mine in Colombia.

Emeralds have been the baubles of Kings ever since King Solomon met the Queen of Sheba. Most of the green stones in those days came from around the Ural mountains, and the largest on record—the famous 6¾-pound stone that lay among the Russian crown jewels until the Bolsheviks took the saddle—is a Ural emerald.

Modern emeralds come mostly from South America, from Colombia and Peru. They are dug out of old Spanish mines which Cortez once worked in the days when the Spaniard sailed the main, cock-of-the-walk in the South American jewelry trade. The largest of modern times is over 1000 karats and is at Bogota. The 630-karat gem is believed to be the second largest since Cortez.

The big stone now being appraised by experts comes from an old Spanish mine that has been idle for centuries. Its regal proportions were first laid open to the sun's rays by a tough and rather vulgar pick. Mining emeralds is just like digging in the side of a hill. Terraces are cut and the top surface, loosened, is washed down the hillside by a stream from a reservoir. The reservoir used at the Chivor mine was built by the Spaniards.

U. S. TROOPS IN GERMANY MORE COSTLY THAN ALLIES

Paris, February 3.—Each American officer and private in the Rhineland costs Germany several times the sum spent in maintaining a British, a French or a Belgian soldier in the army of occupation, it is brought out by figures tabulated by the Brussels conference of experts, submitted to support a recommendation to the allies that they economize in their expenditures on Germany's account as an aid to that country.

The daily cost in francs of maintaining officers of the army of occupation is given by the experts as follows:

French, 47.45; Belgian, 46.20; British, 97.85; American, 159.65.

The cost, similarly expressed, of maintaining private soldiers, is:

French, 13.37; Belgian, 13.17; British, 31.60; American, 59.30.

The cost of maintaining American army horses is shown to be only slightly above the average for the other allies.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEB. 1.—THE RAGGED STRANGER WHOM CARL WANDERER HIRED TO STAGE A MIMIC HOLDUP THE NIGHT MRS. WANDERER AND THE STRANGER WERE SHOT TO DEATH, TODAY WAS IDENTIFIED BY MRS. CORA OPPENDORF OF DANVILLE, ILL., AS HER NEPHEW, EARL KEESE OF DANVILLE.

Keece was identified by a growth on one ankle. His identity had remained a mystery since last summer.

Wanderer is now under a twenty-five-year penitentiary sentence for the murder of his wife and will go on trial soon for the murder of the ragged stranger.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stewart and little son were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Story Sunday.

Fresh spinach and cauliflower. Phone 55 or 121.

Mrs. Joe Weatherford was a Sikeston visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Waters and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roe Hill Sunday.

G. F. Deane made a business trip to New Madrid Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stewart and little son were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Story Sunday.

Mr. Allsup returned from Malden Friday, where he has been for several days on business.

A. C. Haffner left Monday afternoon on a business trip to Caruthersville and Steele.

Ernest Arterburn went Monday to New Madrid and acknowledged that the trip was made to secure a license.

Martha Washington candies 75c per pound.—Dudley's.

EXTRA TROUSERS FOR BOYS



Age 6 to 10

\$1.65

Age 11 to 18

\$1.85

Now is the time to fit the boys up with a couple pairs of wool pants, made from regular suiting patterns. This is a regular buy--you'll say so when you see them.

Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.

Leading Men's Store of Sikeston

GOLD JEWELRY HIDES ANCIENT ROMANCE

New York, January 16.—Where did the gold in your ring, in the slender chain that holds your lavaliere, in your watch, or in any of your other personal adornment which are made of this precious metal come from? An answer to this question would probably reveal a romance more strange and beautiful than the imagination could evolve.

And it is a question that is not without a timely interest because in every period marked by the slightest economic depression golden articles of every conceivable kind and age are reduced to ingots through the medium of the melting pots of jewelers and goldsmiths. Trade in old gold is particularly brisk now, owing to the unsettled condition of the world in general and to the fact that the same condition has brought about an appreciable decline in mining operations.

So countless objects of gold—objects of curious and interesting history from all parts of the world—are being melted down, and the gold will soon be on the market again in the form of new and up to date articles of adornment. For gold, to all practical purposes, is indestructible, and once it is mined the chances of its remaining in human possession for many, many centuries are in its favor.

From the beginning of history the beauty and value of gold as a medium of personal adornment or commercial exchange have been recognized, wherever the ruins of civilization are brought to light ornaments of gold invariably are turned up. In Egypt, Mexico, Peru or India the utilitarian objects that reward the patient toil of the antiquarian are mingled with bracelets, pendants, goblets, rings, chains and even mirrors of gold.

One of the most tragic romances in which gold played a primary part was the conquest of Mexico and Peru by the Spaniards. And without question a great part of the metal wrested from their unfortunate victims is still in existence. Mexico is particularly rich in precious metals, and the Incas and the other aboriginal inhabitants had learned early how to mine and reduce gold. And there were skillful craftsmen among the natives who knew how to fashion many beautiful ornaments. They lavished these on Cortez and his intrepid band, believing that they could satisfy the invaders by these voluntary offerings. But the apparent abundance of gold supply simply whetted the appetite of the Spaniards and for many years the natives of Mexico suffered misery under the lashes of their cruel and insatiable taskmasters.

It is a comparatively simple matter to trace the descent of much of the gold that came out of Mexico at that time. Many a gallant galleon laden with bars of bullion was seized by British buccaneers, who carried their spoils back to their native land, where it was either coined or made into plate or other articles of luxurious design. And much of this plate and many of these ornaments have gone into the melting pot in England during the last five years, and from there into the uses of commerce and industry.

In Russia during the last two or three years millions of dollars' worth of plate and jewelry has been melted down and converted into forms in which it will serve the utilitarian purposes of trade. This gold is seeping out into the New World. Milady will soon be wearing a ring or a lavaliere composed of gold which knew the glories of old Russia and that has lost its former identity in the seething furnace of Bolshevism. And who can tell whence it was brought to Russia? No one. This is a field for romantic conjecture.

So you can look with a new and curious interest on that ornament of gold you wear. Beyond doubt there is mingled in it metal that knew the dawn of history; around which the clamor of a thousand battles has resounded; which is stained with blood and which has felt the surge of every conceivable human passion; which has adorned and delighted the eyes of dead and long forgotten generations of lovely women.

The Missouri Republicans made their campaign on charges of Democratic extravagances, and they won. And now the Republican state officers are raising a grand kick over Gov. Hyde's proposed consolidation measure which would lop off some of the useless pie. Human nature is pretty much the same, whether found in a Republican or a Democrat. Everybody wants reform provided it doesn't interfere with his own dear self. It is hoped at Gov. Hyde will stand pat on his program to abolish useless offices, commissions and perquisites.—Louisiana Journal.

A gold medal contest, given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., will be held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harry C. Young. Piano pupils of Mrs. H. J. Welsh will be the contestants. Miss Lillian Shields will play "Scarf Dance" by Chaminade; Miss Lillian Bone, "The Minuet" by Paderewski; Miss Mary Aliston Purcell; "Venetian Idyl" by Andrew; Miss Vivian Jackson, "Valse Caprice"; by Rubenstein.

Miss Juanita Sexton of Morehouse was the guest of Miss Leo Watkins from Saturday until Monday.

MATTHEWS ITEMS

Mrs. Caleb Matthews of Oran was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Steele Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Newell Arnold of Sikeston is the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. French, this week.

Harry Clarke returned Monday from Dodspur, where he has been the past few days attending a meeting at that place.

Claire Hunott is the guest of his father, Mr. Louis Hunott, this week.

Van Vaughn returned from Sikeston Saturday, where he has been on business.

Little Miss Helen Matthews of Oran came down Friday afternoon of last week to attend the birthday party of her little cousin, George Dawson Steele, Jr.

Royal Allsup returned from Cairo last week where he had been for a few days.

Mrs. Alvile Fulkerson was the guest of her mother, Mrs. George Reed Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. B. Forrest and small daughter were Sikeston visitors Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Mayme Clarke of Matthews and J. P. Rice of St. Louis, were married in St. Louis, Wednesday, January 26th.

A. P. Fant went to Arkansas Wednesday of last week, where he has a position with a dredge boat company. His family will remain here for a while.

The members of the Christian Endeavor met at the home of Miss Vera Roberts to arrange a program to be given at the M. E. Church Sunday night, February 13th.

The pupils of Prof. C. L. Yates surprised him with a handkerchief shower Friday evening, January 28th, the occasion being his birthday.

Misses Marie and Mary Deane entertained a few of their most intimate friends Sunday with an informal party given complimentary to their cousin, Miss Sallie Long, the occasion being the young lady's fifteenth anniversary.

MCMULLIN

Clarence Smith is our new depot agent.

Mrs. Clifford has been sick, but is improving.

Mrs. Petiford visited Mrs. McIntosh Tuesday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Simpson visited Mrs. Clifford Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Clifford had business in Benton last Thursday.

Nadine and Helen Lee visited Juanita Carpenter Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Kindred has visitors from Sikeston.

Mrs. W. T. Stubblefield spent Friday afternoon in Sikeston.

Champ Bomor came in from St. Louis to spend the week with homefolks.

W. H. Miller entertained with a dance at his home Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Miederhoff and son Joe visited Mrs. George Clifford Wednesday.

Geo. Clifford had business in Cape Girardeau Thursday.

Mr. McCord of Sikeston loaded a fine carload of hogs in our little city Friday.

If you want to see a busy bunch of children, visit the McMullin school.

Several of our young girls spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Anna Miederhoff. All reported a good time.

Miss Catherine Jewell of Sikeston assisted her father, Marion Jewell in the store here Monday.

This fine spring-like weather makes our farmers feel like plowing.

The young folks who are to be in the play at the church in the near future are now practicing. Proceeds to be used for benefit of the church.

School Notes

Miss Elva Collins was absent from school Wednesday of last week.

Eva, Mary and Clem Norman were absent from school Thursday.

Bird Stubblefield was absent Wednesday.

Edward and LeRoy Love were out of school Thursday of last week on account of illness.

Eugene, Herbert and Herman Kindred were out of school Friday.

Our school attendance is always good. We are now learning some new songs.

The Sikeston Mercantile will pay highest price for FUR and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR SALE—A cypher incubator, 144 egg capacity. Mrs. W. B. Robinson, 511 Gladys St. Phone 316. 2t.

Representative Wanted. To handle auto accessory line.—Foley, Hotel Marshall at noon

Just A Minute In Washington

Washington, D. C.—The humor of Democrats in Washington is much more hopeful than it is among us. Some of the Republicans themselves are saying they would not give 2 cents for their chances of popular approval in the congressional elections two years hence, and while the Democrats are preparing to move out there is an increasing feeling among them that it is not really good-by. It was easier to lay all our present ills at the door of Democratic government than it is to cure them with legislation, and the Republicans know that very well. The emergency tariff bill, which has caused such a laugh upon both sides, is an illustration of the futility of legislating prosperity. Time alone can heal our affliction, as time only can end the resentments arising out of the war. The Republicans are very good politicians. They know quite well what is going to happen, and their happiness is at this time nothing like that of the Democrats when the latter took the Government over in 1913 convinced that the Republicans were to remain permanently split.

At that, the Democrats are packing everything. It is with a sade spectacle. The last bits of shattered idealism are being carefully done up in excelsior, and all the bric-a-brac of intellectual government is being tenderly wrapped in cotton batting. Formerly the succeeding administrations ruthlessly booted one another out of town. The defeated incumbent merely surrounded himself with his repudiated policies upon the fateful fourth day of March and fell across the Potomac, his retreat covered by violence no less unrefined than that of his successor's advance guard. Such will not be the case upon the present occasion, since matter cannot hurl itself upon mind. What Mr. Wilson brought to Washington will quietly depart, as the wind goeth. The Republicans will march in with a band at their head, there will be three cheers by the populace—which cannot have any politics since it must prey upon both sides—and what historians call an epoch will have come and gone without most of us having guessed it.

We somehow failed to rise to the occasion, which has usually been true when a prophet has arisen. That phenomenon was observed as long ago as when it was said that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. That this is as true now as ever is indicated by reports from the trip which our one-time fellow townsman, Bainbridge Colby, now Secretary of State, has just made to some of the South American capitals. Mr. Colby and his party found the South Americans eager to accord Mr. Wilson the honor we have denied him. They think he has done a great thing in the world, which he has. We have as a consequence of his leadership a new international morality, and not even our own forefathers, while founding the republic, projected so dynamic an idea as Mr. Wilson did in declaring the principle of self-determination. That new thing in the world lies as a cloud no bigger than a man's hand on the sky of empire.

One may imagine that after satisfying his grudge in the way he did last November Col. George Harvey would be about the most tranquil spirit in public life, but that is unhappily not the case. The Colonel has made a practice ever since the election of counting in back type somewhere in each issue of his weekly the days left to the Wilson administration; but just as he was about to enjoy the climax of this sardonic jest he discovered that the German-American Alliance is coming back. That has thrown the Colonel into a conniption fit, though one cannot easily see why. Probably the Colonel knows more than we do about Republican obligations to the German vote. That is only a guess. It may be wrong, but Morse Gawge is carrying on something dreadful. One would suppose the German-Americans were to have some sort of union.—Clark McAdams in Post-Dispatch.

Mrs. Joe Loebe of Charleston was a Sikeston visitor Friday.

Miss Martha Wilkey spent Saturday and Sunday with homefolks.

Prohibition will never be a complete success until the soda fountains serve free lunch.—Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Josephine Hart of Morehouse spent several days last week in this city, the guest of Mrs. Earl Johnson.

Miss Alfreda Denton came down from Cape Girardeau Friday to spend the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Denton.

Mrs. Lizzie Edmiston returned Saturday from Kennett, where she was called by the illness and death of her son, Grover A. Edmiston.

Mrs. Charles Cramer and children came in Friday night from Blytheville, Ark., for an extended visit with her mother, Mrs. Willis Guess.

Mrs. Roy Clodfelter of Essex visited Sikeston friends between trains Saturday. She was on the way home from a visit with relatives in Cape Girardeau.

The Morley High School basketball team, in a game played Friday evening in Morley, defeated the Morehouse team by a runaway score of 64-5, allowing the visitors only one field goal.

Carlos E. Baker had 15-year-old spring chicken for dinner a few days ago. That is to say, about 15 years ago, he dressed and fried 50 spring chickens, canning them dry in Economy jars. The meat has kept perfectly and requires only a little heating with moisture to make it equal to fresh fried chicken.—Mountain Grove Journal.

IT BEGGARS DESCRIPTION!



A SALE IN A CLASS
TO ITSELF

Free \$25.00 Free
GIVEN AWAY

The first 50 ladies entering the door Wednesday morning, February 9, at 9 o'clock will be given a coupon good for 50c to apply on any purchase you may make. You need not spend a cent unless you want to. There are no strings to this offer; only be in line when the doors open.

Come and Share
in This Price
Massacre

Blue Chambray Work
Shirts, \$1.50
value, sale 79c

STUBBS CLOTHING CO.

IT STAGGERS BELIEF!
LOOK!
READ! THINK! ACT!

STUBBS CLOTHING COMPANY

BREAK AWAY FROM OLD-TIME TRADING TRADITIONS

and sacrifice their entire stock for less than wholesale cost. They inaugurate the most gigantic price cutting campaign ever before attempted in this county on such high quality merchandise. To do such an act is a hard dose to swallow, but they are going to take their medicine like good fellows and let the buying public share the fruits of their loss.

\$40,000 Worth of Dependable Merchandise at the
Mercy of the Buying Public

Sale Starts Wednesday Morning, Feb. 9, at 9 O'clock

Ladies' Suits
and Dresses

All to go
at

**1
—
2
PRICE**

MEN'S
SUITS

"Kuppenheimer"
Price cut
to

**1
—
2
PRICE**

The Entire Store
Ablaze With Price
Reduction

Old Man Dollar is
Back With All
His Value
and
Power

BOYS'
SUITS

Price Cut
to

**1
—
2
PRICE**

Ladies' and
Children's
Coats

All to go at

**1
—
2
PRICE**

Envelope Chemise
\$1 value
sale price 39c

One Lot
CAPS

\$1.00 value
sale price

39c

Flannel
Shirts

\$6.00 values
sale price

\$2.98

Phone Your
Friends to Meet
You Here

We sell fresh eggs and all kinds of
poultry.—Harper's Grocery.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders of the Southeast Missouri District Fair Association is hereby notified to be present in person or by proxy at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Sikeston, Mo., on Thursday, February 10, at 7:30 p. m. to attend a meeting to elect officers for the ensuing year and to attend to such other business as may be brought up.

T. A. WILSON, Secretary.

GRESHAM & BLANTON
Attorneys at Law
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

RALPH E. BAILEY
Lawyer
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. V. D. HUNTER
Osteopath
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. C. T. OLD
Veterinary Surgeon
Sikeston, Mo.

Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard.
Phone 114, Night, 221

E. W. HARRELSON
Dentist
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

L. B. ADAMS
Veterinarian
Sikeston, Mo.

Office: At Residence, 903 N. Kingshighway.
Telephones: Office 444—Res. 350.

DR. O. A. MITCHELL
Dentist
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

Phone 417, Residence phone 208

B. F. BLANTON
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.

Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms.

W. A. ANTHONY
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 530

Office: Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.

DRS. TONELLI & MCCLURE
Physicians and Surgeons
Rooms 216-217
Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.

Phone 244
Sikeston, Mo.

iketon Lodge No. 310, F. and A. M.
Sikeston, Mo.

Meets every 1st and 3d Thursdays,
2d and 4th Fridays, 7:30 p. m.
Visitors Welcome

MISS HELEN THOMAS
Notary Public, Public Stenographer
Sikeston, Missouri

Office: 207 Scott County Milling Co.
Building. Phone 138

Fire and Tornado Insurance

SAW MILL FOR SALE

25,000 feet capacity. Also a double drum skidder.
Will be sold worth the money. Apply to

J. M. TURNER
SIKESTON, MO.

We sell fresh eggs and all kinds of
poultry.—Harper's Grocery.

Miss Florence Shuffit visited in
Charleston Sunday, the guest of Miss
Lillian Jenkins.

Miss Marie De Guire had as a
guest for the week end her niece, Miss
Olivia De Guire of Fredericktown.

This sentence of thirty-three letters is the shortest known to contain all the letters of the alphabet: "A quick fox jumps over the lazy dog."

The above item is a recent issue of The Standard was read by Wm. R. Cooley of Cape Girardeau, who sends a shorter sentence, one containing only the 26 letters of the alphabet: "J. Q. Vandz struck my big fox whelp."

Two men fainted on the streets
Saturday afternoon, causing quite a
bit of excitement. The first, Harley

Freeman, fell near the Mercantile
building suffering from indigestion.

Within less than half an hour after
Freeman had fallen, Sanford Thompson,
a middle aged man living in the
Hunter School vicinity, fell at the entrance
to the Farmers Supply Hardware
department. Thompson is subject to fainting spells.

TRI-STATES LUMBER
CO. TO DEFEND SUIT

Charleston, Mo., Feb. 5.—Suit has just been filed in the circuit court of Mississippi County affecting the title of over 20,000 acres of land in this county, known as the Three States Lumber Company land, owned largely by Memphis and Chicago interests.

This land, which is generally undeveloped, has become very valuable by reason of having on it what is said to be the largest and finest tract of hardwood timber in the state. The land has been subject to overflow, is now protected from overflow of the Mississippi by levee and several drainage ditches have enhanced its value.

Title to the land in question is now held by W. A. Gilchrist and is said to be owned in part by minor heirs, and there seems to be disagreement among the owners as to whether the land is to be developed or sold. R. W. Owens, of Jackson, Mo., and one of the Chicago heirs, are named as plaintiffs and W. A. Gilchrist is named as defendant.

The land in question was the subject of a suit from this county some years ago, under the section which prohibits a corporation from holding land in this state more than five years undeveloped, and a fine of \$5,000 was assessed against the owners. It was fought through to the state supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. Soon after the title was transferred to W. A. Gilchrist.

The development of this tract is of the greatest importance to this city and county. A former attempt to manufacture the timber into lumber was frustrated by the annual overflows and was abandoned.

The suit will be heard at the term of federal court which convenes Feb. 14.

WARNS ABOUT COLD,
COUGHS AND SNEEZES

Columbia, Mo., Feb. 7.—Now is a particularly good time to watch your health, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel, president of the American Public Health Association and professor in the School of Medicine of the University of Missouri.

This is the time of year when ailments of the upper respiratory tract are much in evidence. It is also the time when more serious respiratory diseases, like pneumonia and pleurisy, are prevalent. The changeable weather of the present winter, with its warm, damp days followed by cold winds, is particularly trying.

It must be remembered, however, that the weather is not the final cause of coughs, colds or pneumonia, but that all of them come from infection with germs, some of which are well known. The weather, with its sudden changes from warm to cold, does, however, lower our vitality and make us predisposed to infection.

It is particularly hard to dress properly in changeable weather. If one dresses too warmly, one becomes over-heated, and chilling results with the evaporation of the perspiration. It is better always to have one's underwear and suits of moderate thickness, so that the changes can then be readily met and compensated for by overcoats and wraps.

One should particularly at such times avoid crowds. These affections of the respiratory tract are spread by minute particles of sputum which are thrown out particularly during coughing and sneezing. If one has never observed this, let him sneeze against a looking glass, and the drops of sputum will be plainly demonstrated. The nose and mouth should always be covered when sneezing and coughing. A person who coughs and sneezes without this precaution is a menace to the community and should be avoided.

Over-eating predisposes to these afflictions. The diet should be nourishing but easily digested. One should not forget to drink water in winter time. We do not lose so much water by the skin as in summer, and consequently do not feel thirsty so keenly; hence we are very apt to neglect the drinking of water.

M. S. Murray, of Sikeston, a division engineer for the State Highway Department, was in the city on business. Mr. Murray is recognized as one of the best road builders in the State and is largely responsible for the improvement that is now under way in Southeast Missouri.—Missouri State Journal.

We pay highest cash price for poultry and eggs.—Harper's Grocery.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER

Frank Armstrong

Jefferson City, Mo., "Retrenchment and Reform" is the refrain of the Republican legislators. With about one-half of the session gone, the sum total of their activities has been to engross a few bills, introduce measures calling for increases of salaries to the amount of some two million dollars. Add to the number of clerks in both Senate and House and increasing the pay of those of the Senate, double the number of the caretakers of the capitol, add a guard to the Governor's mansion, appoint several investigating committees, and caucus.

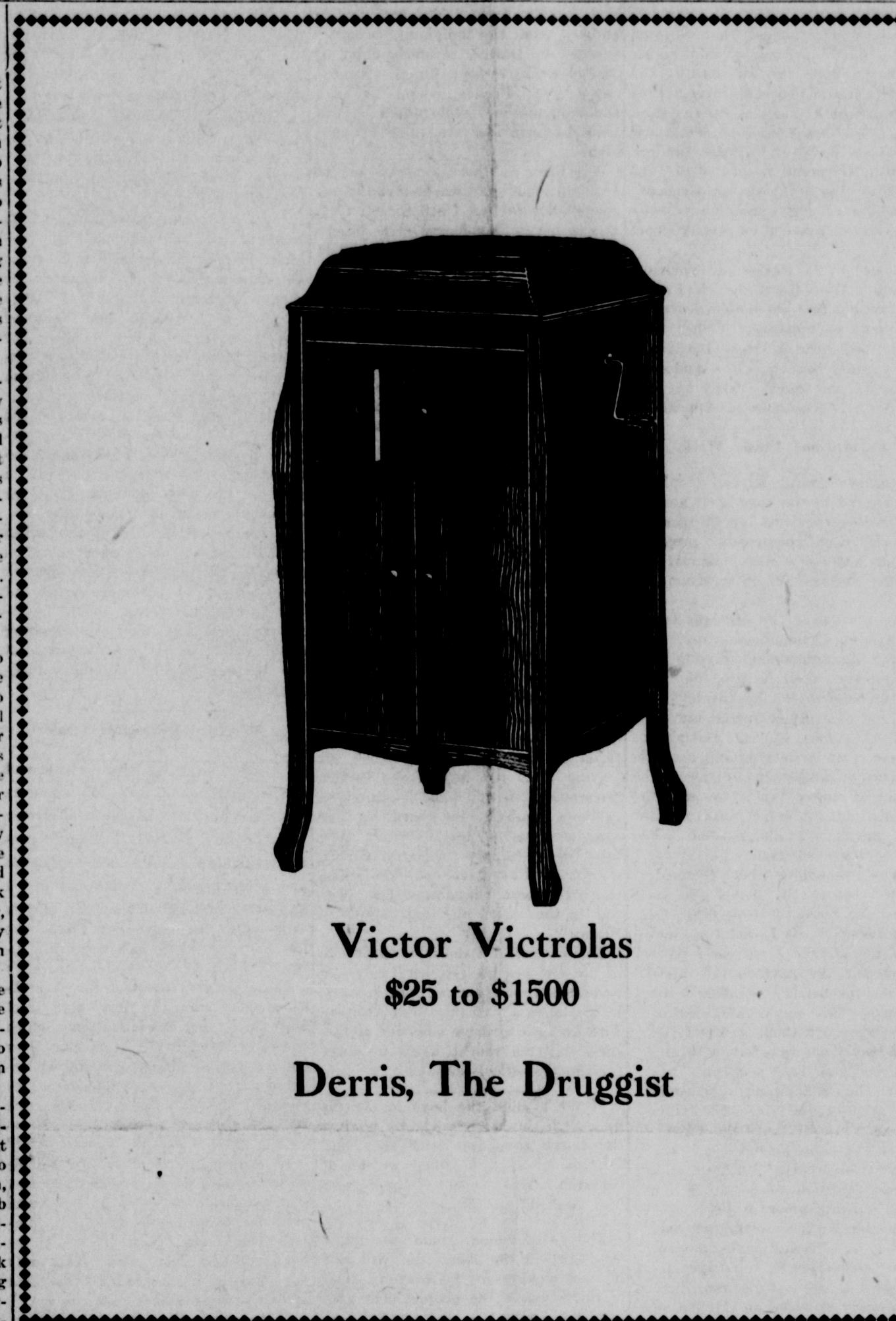
The iniquitous custom of government by caucus has been so flagrantly abused that even Republican papers are protesting. No matter how trivial the matter, whether the subject touches the welfare of the people as a whole, or whether it is wholly political, at the high-sign from Governor Lloyd in the Senate and Speaker O'Fallon in the House the bodies are recessed and the Republicans caucus. Thus by star-chamber and dark-lantern methods ten Republicans control the entire legislation.

The House awoke the other day to learn it had exceeded by far the number of clerks it had professed to have. The Honorable Mister Waithal Moore, colored gentleman, member of the House from St. Louis, was found to have more than any of the white brethren. Some of Mister Moore's appointees are said to be Jefferson City white women. A hasty caucus was held. Inasmuch as white women, negro men, negro women and just ordinary Republicans were checked by jowl sucking at the State udder, and it would require a lot of delicacy in determining who should be torn away, nothing was done.

A Democratic measure to reduce the income tax rate and to lessen the exemption has aroused great antagonism from the Republicans, who would be deprived of several million dollars of superfluous revenue.

It is already apparent the Republicans plan to do nothing towards enacting road legislation at the present session, but will put the taxpayers to the expense of a special session, thereby giving the lawmakers a job for the summer. The legislation relative to the expenditure of the sixty-million dollars is the chief stock in trade for the Republicans. As long as they can postpone any definite action on the road matter they make exchanges of legislation. When they have gotten all they can they will bemoan the people with rotten road laws.

Negro domination, fathered, mothered, sistered and brothered by the Republican party threatens the nation. The results of the recent census show all the cities north of the Mason and Dixon line to have increased in negro population from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. The Republican party for the past few years have deliberately designed that negroes should be transported from the south and become an enfranchised tool with which to Jimmy the domicile of white Americanism. The bucks and the wenches as voters are a frightful monster unleashed by those who have not the slightest inkling of the gravity of their doing. Since the November election these black things, but a few generations from cannibalism, are feeling their importance and race wars are imminent. Negro newspapers, financed by Republicans are carrying editorials and news stories asking for full social and educational relationships with the white. Benighted, burr-headed Waithal Moore was sent by St. Louis Republican to the House of Representatives. When he was sworn in Lieutenant-Governor Lloyd rushed to him, clasped his ash-gray palm, familiarly patted him on the back, and was the first to officially congratulate. To those who do not know the negroes' nature, this may seem to have been perfectly proper, but those who know the point to which a white can condescend in dealing with blacks, this act was a dangerous blunder. The negro must be kept in his place. The slightest touch of familiarity and the apish, staving, ferocious instinct of domination is implanted in this unreasoning mind. This week Waithal Moore arose for recognition. With honeyed tone Speaker O'Fallon inquired: "What does the gentleman from St. Louis?" "Mr. Moore desire?" And the Gentleman from St. Louis desired to introduce a bill to the end that the African Lincoln Institute be appropriated one-million dollars so that it might take rank with the State University. Of course, the Republicans are not going to make such appropriation, and a measure will be introduced

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN 1920
BESIEGED WITH DIFFICULTIES

Every kind of road cost about twice as much to build in 1920 as it did in 1917, according to the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, and highway construction suffered more than any other class of work through railroad congestion, strikes, labor troubles, and material shortages.

After the war there was a great public demand for improved roads. Many roads had been seriously damaged by war traffic, and it appeared that the return of men from military service would provide an abundance of labor. The army of laborers which was expected to apply for the work did not, however, materialize. On the contrary, there was a distinct shortage of labor, and wages reached the highest levels attained in the history of the country. In 1917, competent labor could be secured for from \$1.50 to \$3 per day, but the corresponding wages in 1920 were from \$3 to \$5 for a shorter day's work.

In proportion to this demand there was also a pronounced scarcity of construction materials. Sand, gravel, stone, and cement, and materials commonly used in road work increased in price paid to contractors for road work. Gravel roads increased from \$4,535 to \$7,250 per mile; concrete from \$24,165 to upward of \$40,000 per mile, and brick roads from \$33,000 to \$55,000 per mile.

As funds available for road construction are largely limited by statute, or by the returns from taxation, a majority of the States this year deliberately withheld work, the plans for which had been completed, until they could obtain a greater return for their expenditure.

EXPERTS DISCOVER UNKNOWN
SUBSTANCE EXISTING IN SOIL

One of the most important discoveries in the science of soils has been made by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture within the last year in the separation of a hitherto unknown substance which has been designated as ultraclay, a gelatinous-like substance, very sticky and plastic when wet and having in the dry state the general appearance of resin. It appears to be silicate of alumina, usually with some iron and traces of potassium, sodium, magnesium, and calcium, whether combined or merely absorbed being a point yet determined.

This ultraclay is believed to be the principal factor in making the soil plastic, but when added to loose and incoherent sand in proportions up to 10 per cent, and the mixture made into briquettes and dried, it gives to the sand a crushing strength greater than an equal amount of Portland cement. The briquettes made with ultraclay, however, fall to pieces when put in water, while those made with Portland cement retain their form.

The discovery has an important bearing upon the physical properties of soils and is being studied in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads as a guide in adjusting the structure of concrete and other pavements to the texture of the soil on which they are built.

LITTLE BARBOUR

Gets Exclusive Booking Rights of the Sammie Harrell Flying Circus.

Little Barbour, Columbia Theater Building, St. Louis, has secured the exclusive booking rights of the Sammie Harrell, daring aviator; Chief Chief Burns, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, who stands on the wing of the plane while looping the loop; Chubby Watson, wing walker and plane changer; Leonard McMullin, known as the flying farmer, and Ethel Glynn, the beautiful parachute leaper. Barbour is booking some choice dates for the coming season.—Billboard.

Seeds of a number of unusual plants have been recently received at the quarantine station of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., from J. F. Rock, one of the department explorers in Siam. Among these are a black-kernelled rice which is said to be extensively eaten by the natives of Siam, and another is brown-tinted cotton, not hitherto known in this country. The seeds will be propagated in the plant detention station to guard against spreading any lurking plant disease which may have clung to them, and the second-generation seed will be tested out in various parts of the United States.

"Mauds husband is the make-up man on a newspaper. I suppose his work is to make up those sensational stories they print. What a fascinating job!"—Boston Transcript.

When we told her that we failed to get the last radio message sent to us from station up in Maine the Sweet Young Thing suggested that perhaps the wires were down.—Nashville Tennessee.

FOR RENT—Business building at 121 South New Madrid St. size 20x40. Suitable for Tailor, Plumber, Vulcanizer. See Frank Shanks & Son. 2t p.

THE JAPANESE GIRL
THURSDAY EVENING

Mrs. Moore Greer and Miss Hazel Stubbs, assisted by some of our very best local talent, will give "The Japanese Girl" operetta at the Malone Theatre, Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Christian Church. The music is catchy and tuneful and under the direction of these ladies will score a decided hit.

The idea of this operetta was suggested by reading an account of a picturesquely custom prevalent in some parts of Japan. When a near relative has to be absent from home for a considerable period he often leaves behind a growing plant, young tree, or singing bird, which is called by his name and regarded as his substitute.

The greatest care is bestowed on this object, as it is considered most unlucky to the person whom it represents, should any harm befall it during his absence.

The first act opens by a number of Japanese girls visiting O Hanu San, a young Japanese beauty who is about to celebrate her eighteenth birthday, regarded in Japan as "the coming of age."

Some amusement is caused by Chaya, her faithful servant, who appears to be overburdened by work.

The story is told in the dialogue and songs and contains many amusing and interesting situations.

In the second act, two American girls, who are touring in Japan with their governess for education and pleasure, are impelled by curiosity to enter the garden, and while their governess is sketching they slip away from her.

The Japanese girls returning resent the intrusion of a foreigner and awake the governess, who has fallen asleep at her ease, and pretend not to understand her explanations. O Hanu San comes to her rescue and in the end invites the American ladies to remain as her guests and witness the interesting and quaint ceremonies which are about to commence. They accept gratefully and win the hearts of all.

WOULD SET ASIDE SWAMPS
Illinois Game Warden Proposes Rest
Grounds for Game.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 3.—Recommendation that the State condemn swamp lands throughout Illinois for the establishment of rest grounds for waterfowl and shore birds and as spawning beds for fish is the salient feature of the annual report of Ralph Bradford, chief warden of the State Fish and Game division. The Warden declares these measures are necessary if the fish and game supply of Illinois is to be maintained.

Appropriation of money to build pens, a State institution in which the inmates may breed and raise quail, prairie chickens, pheasants and partridges is also asked by Bradford.

Editorial Sparks.

Not only the beautiful Danube, but everything around it, is rather blue just now.—Minneapolis Tribune.

"What was the excitement down the street?" "Oh, a man in a reverie ran into a woman in a tantrum."—Boston Transcript.

When a woman says she wouldn't marry the best man in the world she means she wants a man with a few human faults.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Sun.

"They say a woman cannot keep a secret." "That's why I believe in having women in politics. I'm in favor of pitiless publicity."—Washington Star.

"Over in London, according to the headlines, they 'nip plots.' Over in this dusty desert it has become quite a practice to plot nips.—Norfolk (Neb.) News.

The esteemed New York Sun has an editorial discussing the question "Why Druggists are Bald." We thought it was because their hair came out.—Nashville Tennessean.

"Mauds husband is the make-up man on a newspaper. I suppose his work is to make up those sensational stories they print. What a fascinating job!"—Boston Transcript.

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SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-class
mail matter, according to act of
Congress.THE STANDARD is the only paper in
Scott County that is published
twice-a-week; for newspaper readers
wanting the news while it is
news, and for advertisers desiring
quick results, it is the best medium.The Standard announces the following
new rates for advertising effective
August 1, 1920:Display advertising, per single column
inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line 10c
Financial statements for banks \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum \$5.00The Standard announces the following
new rates for subscription effective
September 1, 1920:Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties \$2.00Yearly subscription elsewhere in
United States \$2.50No renewal allowed at present rate
for longer than one year.Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Attorney General Barrett's ruling on the \$60,000,000 bond issue will cause the law to be changed to allow both principle and interest to be paid out of the automobile license fund. It is likely that the special election will be held on August 21, the same date that the Constitutional Convention law is to be voted on. The people of Missouri will decide whether they will continue to travel in the mud or whether the State will have several concrete trunk lines of roads and every county seat connecting roads of gravel to other county seats. Considerable factional feeling has already been worked up in different sections of the State over the tentative routes the concrete roads shall travel, that will likely knock the entire proposition out unless these factions lay aside personal desires and work for the general scheme. The Standard shall do its share through its columns for the general roads and whether one of the main roads comes down Kingshighway or Crowley's Ridge, will make no difference in our vote. It is the roads we are after. If the automobile license will pay both principle and interest, no man or woman should vote "no" whether the road passes his front door or not.

Lloyd George, the British Premier, says Germany must stand up to her treaty obligations and must pay the enormous amount of damages as imposed at the recent conference. Lloyd George says the Germans are not trying to carry out their obligations. Likewise he says the payments imposed on her will be no more than the interest and pensions that the United States will pay for the next twenty-five years. The French and English are paying sums equal to what Germany will have to pay and are going about it in a systematic way. None of the German industries were crippled and her taxes are nothing like as great as are the victorious nations and her bluff will avail her naught.

That only twenty out of one hundred and sixty boys and girls continue to the end of their high school course discloses the weakest point in our school system. The testimony of all investigators is that the chief reason why children leave school is that they do not like school. Academic subjects taught in a routine way are not attractive. But the fault is not wholly that of the schools. Parents should help their children to acquire regular habits of application, insist on study hours, and so make it difficult for their children to fail. The most successful pupil is not he who graduates to the first job that offers.

Some of our statesmen at Washington are howling about the United States being discriminated against by the terms imposed on Germany, in that Germany will have to get the consent of France and England before she borrows large sums of money to finance her enterprises. Just how these gentlemen can complain The Standard fails to understand. The United States Senate refused to join in the treaty and should be given no consideration whatever in the settlement with Germany. To our way of thinking, the United States was a little cowardly in this matter.

Of all fields of human endeavor the work of the editor probably is most generally and continuously criticized. And 99 per cent of his critics could not distinguish a news story from the thirty-sixth chapter of Genesis, and the other 1 per cent could not write it up in 300 words to pass the approval of the primary English-study class in the least efficient school of the slum wards of Teek Betong.—Publishers Auxiliary.

Not An Excessive Indemnity.

Why should it be assumed that the amount of the indemnity apportioned to Germany is unjust and impossible? The total is \$56,500,000,000, payable over 42 years. A sliding scale of payment is provided for, to make payments easier. If it were distributed equally over the 42 years the annual payments would be \$1,300,000,000.

In addition there is a levy of 12 per cent on German exports. The amount which this will raise is uncertain. It is the fixed indemnity about which protests are now going up.

An average of \$1,300,000,000 a year for a generation is a large sum. But the United States is paying nearly that much in annual interest on the expenses incurred in the war. France has an interest charge on its war debt nearly double the amount of the annual German indemnity. The interest on the combined war debt of the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium is more than four times the amount Germany is asked to pay each year. That does not take into the account the destruction to life and property.

Germany is it unreasonable to expect Germany to pay annually an amount which is only a fraction of the sum the other nations are having to pay on her account, and which is not much more than half as much as the French people alone must pay in taxes to meet the interest on the sum raised to repel the German invasion?—Kansas City Star.

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties \$2.00

Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States \$2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Begin Good Roads Work.

Attorney-General Barrett's opinion with regard to the road-bond amendment clears the way for the prompt adoption of a good-roads program without levying a direct annual tax for the payment of interest on the bonds.

The solution of the problem lies in the hands of the Legislature. Although the amendment directs that "the interest shall be paid out of a fund to be provided by the levy and collection of a direct annual tax," the fourth sentence of the amendment provides that in determining the rate of taxation necessary to raise the amount of money * * * to pay "the principal and interest", the Auditor shall consider "available funds." The Attorney-General says:

The automobile license fees collected before the bonds are issued can be used according to the desire of the Legislature, and the Legislature can set them aside for the payment of interest on the bonds thereafter to be issued. This would take care of the interest without a direct tax and would not interfere with any contemplated road program. In a short time a sufficient fund could be accumulated to meet interest requirements until the amendment could be amended at the general election of 1922, or at a special election to be called for that purpose prior to 1922. We call attention here to the fact that under a constitutional amendment submitted by initiative and adopted at the last election, there is already provided an election on August 2, 1921, for the purpose of determining whether there shall be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution. There is ample time for the Legislature to take steps that will enable the Governor to submit at that election an amendment correcting the road-bond amendment, if it be desired to do so. A second possibility which will avoid a direct tax and yet enable the road program to proceed immediately is suggested by the provision of the amendment that the Auditor, before levying a direct tax, shall consider "available funds."

Clearly, the Legislature has the power to create available funds out of any surplus now in the treasury and can appropriate sufficient to take care of interest requirements until the amendment can be corrected.

He adds that "IF THE LEGISLATURE ADHERES TO THE SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF ISSUING BONDS GRADUALLY IN SMALL AMOUNTS, AUTOMOBILE LICENSE FEES WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO TAKE CARE OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST."

This war will cost us \$2,000,000,000 a year in interest and pensions for the next 25 years.

The only loss Germany has is in territory. Even so, there are 60,000,000 Germans in the Germany that now exists. If Germany is permitted to go soft free or nearly free in post-war indemnity, then Germany in five years will be ready to take another filing for the mastery of the world.

Until 1918 the German people were told to stand fast and win the war and the enemy would be made to pay the expenses. In the spring of 1918 and the fall of 1917 the Germans were told that they must win the war in order to throw the expenses of the war on their enemies. Before we went into the war it had been strongly intimated, officially, and had been publicly stated in German papers that at the end Germany would demand that the United States make reparation in dollars and cents for the "aid" it had given to France and Great Britain in supplying them with am-

munition and food. The German published intention was to bleed France white, both physically and economically.

The Germans in 1871 thought that they had bankrupted France in the indemnity demanded and forced, and nobody was more surprised than was Bismarck when the indemnity was paid off within a few years. Under the peace treaty made in Paris in 1871 it was stipulated that German troops should occupy certain points in France until the indemnity was paid. Bismarck expected those troops to remain in France for many years. In view of what has come about and measuring the results by the standard set up by Germany in 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, the demands on Germany are moderate, and spreading of the debt over 50 years is extremely liberal.

France should receive an enormous indemnity from Germany. If France does not get this indemnity France is in danger of collapse. Either Germany must bear a heavy burden or France must bear it. The American people do not want France to bear into the account the destruction to life and property.

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France should receive an enormous indemnity from Germany. If

LUCKY STRIKE cigarette

It's toasted

La Americano

SIX CARS SUNFLOWER SEEDS SHIPPED AWAY

The first shipment of six cars of the lower grade sunflower seed from the warehouses of the Southeast Missouri Sunflower Growers Association is going to the Trenton mill of the American Cotton Oil Company this week.

This lot of seed has been sold f. o. b. loading station at a price approximately the same as is being offered by local buyers, and in addition, the Sunflower Growers Association will retain ownership of the meal, which, from chemical analysis that has just been made shows a feeding value practically the same as that of cotton seed meal.

The oil company will crush this seed and express the oil, and based on laboratory test which has just been complete it is believed an entirely new and almost unlimited market will be created for the lower grade seed which heretofore has only been used in mixed and scratch feeds in very limited quantities. If this trial test proves as successful as is expected it is quite likely that additional quantities of seed will be used by the oil mills at a more satisfactory price, the Sunflower Association also being interested in promoting the experiment because of the effect it may have on the industry in the future.

The Association is making a strong fight to have sunflower seed included in the tariff which is being considered at present by Congress. Leading growers feel that a protective tariff of two cents per pound on seed and twenty cents per gallon on sunflower production is to be made permanent and profitable in this section. —New Madrid Farm Bureau.

WINE LIMITED ONLY BY PURSE AND 'JUDGMENT' OF PHYSICIAN

Washington, Feb. 5.—The amount of hard liquor a sick man may acquire legally is definitely fixed by statute, but the only limit to the amount of wine he may obtain is the "sound and honest" judgment of his physician, and, perhaps, the depth of his purse.

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, in a formal announcement today, says there seemed to be some confusion as to the quantity of wine that a physician may prescribe. To clear up all doubts, he lays down this rule:

"Until further orders, physicians may prescribe in their practice such quantities of wine as they, in the exercise of their sound and honest judgment deem necessary in the particular case, if they, in good faith, believe that the use of wine as a medicine by the person for whom it is prescribed is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment."

Kramer warned that physicians should use "extraordinary care" not to abuse the "right given them," and state directors were told to "guard this matter most carefully to the effect that he said privilege be not abused by any physicians."

Martha Washington candies 75c per pound.—Dudley's.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

Boyhood Recollections

Omaha, Nebr.—"From my earliest boyhood I have seen splendid results from Dr. Pierce's remedies. Some years ago the 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me of a hacking cough that had annoyed me for a long time, and I have used the 'Pleasant Pellets' for a number of years as a laxative whenever necessary, and I have found them to be just as represented."—ALEX. A. LA LONDE, 5301 N. 34th St.

All druggists; or send 10c to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package of any of his medicines.

BANKER WARNS BUYERS AGAINST IDLE WAITING

New York, February 5.—Confidence that business will soon settle down on sound fundamentals was expressed by leading financiers and practical economists tonight at a dinner of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms.

James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, cautioned against idle waiting for the public to resume active buying, urging business men to stimulate purchasing by reduced prices based on keener efficiency in production and the acceptance of "reasonable margins of profits."

"In this connection," he added, "the growing tendency of labor to become more efficient and its willingness to accept some liquidation of inflated wages are encouraging. The readjustment is favorable to the individual worker."

"Competition for work means stimulation of efficiency and stanch individualism as opposed to radicalism. An abundance of labor permits employers to choose workmen intelligently and co-ordinate wages to their proper part in production costs, facilitating the establishment of price levels best for all."

"But employers must play fair, and not attempt to lower wages unduly or to enforce greater curtailment than circumstances warrant. They must recognize that in any country worth living in the standard of living tends ever upward."

630-KARAT EMERALD REACHES NEW YORK

New York, February 5.—A 630-karat emerald has arrived in New York. The jewel is uncut, is about 2½ inches long and nearly as thick as the closed fist. It is the property of the Colombian Emerald Syndicate and comes from the company's Chivor mine in Colombia.

Emeralds have been the baubles of Kings ever since King Solomon met the Queen of Sheba. Most of the green stones in those days came from around the Ural mountains, and the largest on record—the famous 6¾-pound stone that lay among the Russian crown jewels until the Bolsheviks took the saddle—is a Ural emerald.

Modern emeralds come mostly from South America, from Colombia and Peru. They are dug out of old Spanish mines which Cortez once worked in the days when the Spaniard sailed the main, cock-of-the-walk in the South American jewelry trade. The largest of modern times is over 1000 carats and is at Bogota. The 630-karat gem is believed to be the second largest since Cortez.

The big stone now being appraised by experts comes from an old Spanish mine that has been idle for centuries. Its regal proportions were first laid open to the sun's rays by a tough and rather vulgar pick. Mining emeralds is just like digging in the side of a hill. Terraces are cut and the top surface, loosened, is washed down the hillside by a stream from a reservoir. The reservoir used at the Chivor mine was built by the Spaniards.

U. S. TROOPS IN GERMANY MORE COSTLY THAN ALLIES

Paris, February 3.—Each American officer and private in the Rhineland costs Germany several times the sum spent in maintaining a British, a French or a Belgian soldier in the army of occupation, it is brought out by figures tabulated by the Brussels conference of experts, submitted to support a recommendation to the allies that they economize in their expenditures on Germany's account as an aid to that country.

The daily cost in francs of maintaining officers of the army of occupation is given by the experts as follows:

French, 47.45; Belgian, 46.20; British, 97.85; American, 159.65.

The cost, similarly expressed, of maintaining private soldiers, is:

French, 13.37; Belgian, 13.17; British, 31.60; American, 59.30.

The cost of maintaining American army horses is shown to be only slightly above the average for the other allies.

SLAYER OF WIFE IN MIMIC HOLDUP IS IDENTIFIED

Chicago, Ill., February 1.—The ragged stranger whom Carl Wanderer hired to stage a mimic holdup the night Mrs. Wanderer and the stranger were shot to death, today was identified by Mrs. Cora Oppendorf of Danville, Ill., as her nephew, Earl Kese of Danville.

Kese was identified by a growth on one ankle. His identity had remained a mystery since last summer.

Wanderer is now under a twenty-five year penitentiary sentence for the murder of his wife and will go on trial soon for the murder of the ragged stranger.

Martha Washington candies 75c per pound.—Dudley's.

EXTRA TROUSERS FOR BOYS



Age 6 to 10 Age 11 to 18
\$1.65 \$1.85

Now is the time to fit the boys up with a couple pairs of wool pants, made from regular suiting patterns. This is a regular buy--you'll say so when you see them.

Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.

Leading Men's Store of Sikeston

GOLD JEWELRY HIDES ANCIENT ROMANCE

New York, January 16.—Where did the gold in your ring, in the slender chain that holds your lavaliere, in your watch, or in any of your other personal adornment which are made of this precious metal come from? An answer to this question would probably reveal a romance more strange and beautiful than any the imagination could evolve.

And it is a question that is not without a timely interest because in every period marked by the slightest economic depression golden articles of every conceivable kind and age are reduced to ingots through the medium of the melting pots of jewelers and goldsmiths. Trade in old gold is particularly brisk now, owing to the unsettled condition of the world in general and to the fact that the same condition has brought about an appreciable decline in mining operations.

So countless objects of gold—objects of curious and interesting history from all parts of the world—are being melted down, and the gold will soon be on the market again in the form of new and up to date articles of adornment. For gold, to all practical purposes, is indestructible, and once it is mined the chances of its remaining in human possession for many, many centuries are in its favor.

From the beginning of history the beauty and value of gold as a medium of personal adornment or commercial exchange have been recognized; wherever the ruins of civilization are brought to light ornaments of gold invariably are turned up. In Egypt, Mexico, Peru or India the utilitarian objects that reward the patient toil of the antiquarian are mingled with bracelets, pendants, goblets, rings, chains and even mirrors of gold.

One of the most tragic romances in which gold played a primary part was the conquest of Mexico and Peru by the Spaniards. And without question a great part of the metal wrested from their unfortunate victims is still in existence. Mexico is particularly rich in precious metals, and the Incas and the other aboriginal inhabitants had learned early how to mine and reduced gold. And there were skillful craftsmen among the natives who knew how to fashion many beautiful ornaments. They lavished these on Cortez and his intrepid band, believing that they could satisfy the invaders by these voluntary offerings. But the apparent abundance of gold supply simply whetted the appetite of the Spaniards and for many years the natives of Mexico suffered misery under the lashes of their cruel and insatiable taskmasters.

It is a comparatively simple matter to trace the descent of much of the gold that came out of Mexico at that time. Many a gallant galleon laden with bars of bullion was seized by British buccaneers, who carried their spoils back to their native land, where it was either coined or made into plate or other articles of luxurious design. And much of this plate and many of these ornaments have gone into the melting pot in England during the last five years, and from there into the uses of commerce and industry.

In Russia during the last two or three years millions of dollars' worth of plate and jewelry has been melted down and converted into forms in which it will serve the utilitarian purposes of trade. This gold is seeping out into the New World. Milady will soon be wearing a ring or a lavaliere composed of gold which knew the glories of old Russia and that has lost its former identity in the seething furnace of Bolshevism. And who can tell whence it was brought to Russia? No one. This is a field for romantic conjecture.

So you can look with a new and curious interest on that ornament of flesh without pain. Fill a wide mouthed bottle with hot water and hold the injured part tightly over the mouth of the bottle. The suction will draw the skin down and the splinter will come out easily and prevent inflammation.

The Friday evening basketball game between the Poplar Bluff team was one among the best and in the pink of condition. The Poplar Bluff American attributes recent defeats to excessive cigarette smoking. Says the American:

Cigarettes seemed to have been adopted as the mascot of three or four members of the squad and Coach Diekroeger seems to be powerless to get his men to cut out smoking and to train. The bad effects of dissipation, particularly cigarette smoking, was seen in the Waterloo team at the hands of the Jackson team here last Friday night. The men fagged before the end of the first half, thus allowing the visitors to play circles around them. With due respects to one of the regulars as a brilliant basketball man he is said to set a poor example for his teammates in the way of training. From competent authority it is learned that only three men on the squad can be outstanding in a fast game. Poplar Bluff this year had the best opportunity in its history to win the Southeast Missouri pennant but the prospects now look gloomy because the team can't go the gait. Speed and wind could be regained before the tournament starts if training should be started anew now, but things look gloomy for the turning over of a new leaf.

A gold medal contest, given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., will be held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harry C. Young. Piano pupils of Mrs. H. J. Welsh will be the contestants. Miss Lillian Shields will play "Scarf Dance" by Chaminade; Miss Lillian Bone, "The Minuet" by Paderewski; Miss Mary Aliston Purcell; "Venetian Idyl" by Aliston Purcell; "Caprice" by Rubenstein.

MATTHEWS ITEMS

Mrs. Caleb Matthews of Oran was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Steele Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Newell Arnold of Sikeston is the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. French, this week.

Harry Clarke returned Monday from Dodspur, where he has been the past few days attending a meeting at that place.

Clarence Hunott is the guest of his father, Mr. Louis Hunott, this week.

Van Vaughn returned from Sikeston Saturday, where he has been on business.

Little Miss Helen Matthews of Oran came down Friday afternoon of last week to attend the birthday party of her little cousin, George Dawson Steele, Jr.

Royal Allsup returned from Cairo last week where he had been for a few days.

Mrs. Alvile Fulker was the guest of her mother, Mrs. George Reed Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. B. Forrest and small daughter were Sikeston visitors Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Mayme Clarke of Matthews and J. P. Rice of St. Louis, were married in St. Louis, Wednesday, January 26th.

A. P. Fant went to Arkansas Wednesday of last week, where he has a position with a dredge boat company. His family will remain here for a while.

The members of the Christian Endeavor met at the home of Miss Vera Roberts to arrange a program to be given at the M. E. Church Sunday night, February 13th.

The pupils of Prof. C. L. Yates surprised him with a handkerchief shower Friday evening, January 28th, the occasion being his birthday.

Misses Marie and Mary Deane entertained a few of their most intimate friends Sunday with an informal party given complimentary to their cousin, Miss Sallie Long, the occasion being the young lady's fifteenth birth anniversary.

MCMULLIN

Clarence Smith is our new depot agent.

Mrs. Clifford has been sick, but is improving.

Mrs. Pettiford visited Mrs. McIntosh Tuesday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Simpson visited Mrs. Clifford Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Clifford had business in Benton last Thursday.

Nadine and Helen Lee visited Juanita Carpenter Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Kindred has visitors from Sikeston.

Mrs. W. T. Stubblefield spent Friday afternoon in Sikeston.

Champ Bomor came in from St. Louis to spend the week with homefolks.

W. H. Miller entertained with a dance at his home Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Miederhoff and son Joe visited Mrs. George Clifford Wednesday.

Geo. Clifford had business in Cape Girardeau Thursday.

Mr. Clifford has a new supply of onion sets and will sell them right.

Lewis Barnes of Crowder was in our little town Thursday of last week.

Mr. Miederhoff gave an old-time log rolling Thursday.

Mr. McCord of Sikeston loaded a fine carload of hogs in our little city Friday.

If you want to see a busy bunch of children, visit the McMullin school.

Several of our young girls spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Anna Miederhoff. All reported a good time.

Miss Catherine Jewell of Sikeston assisted her father, Marion Jewell in the store here Monday.

This fine spring-like weather makes our farmers feel like plowing.

The young folks who are to be in the play at the church in the near future are now practicing. Proceeds to be used for benefit of the church.

School Notes

Miss Elva Collins was absent from school Wednesday of last week.

Eva, Mary and Clem Norman were absent from school Thursday.

Bird Stubblefield was absent Wednesday.

Edward and LeRoy Love were out of school Thursday of last week on account of illness.

Eugene, Herbert and Herman Kinrade were out of school Friday.

Our school attendance is always good. We are now learning some new songs.

The Sikeston Mercantile will pay highest price for FUR and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR SALE—A cypher incubator, 144 egg capacity. Mrs. W. B. Robinson, 511 Gladys St. Phone 316. 2t.

Representative Wanted. To handle accessory line.—Foley, Hotel Marshall at noon or in evening. It p.

We are exclusive agents for Martha Washington candies.—Dudley's Place.

Just A Minute In Washington

Washington, D. C.—The humor of Democrats in Washington is much more hopeful than it is among us. Some of the Republicans themselves are saying they would not give 2 cents for their chances of popular approval in the congressional elections two years hence, and while the Democrats are preparing to move out there is an increasing feeling among them that it is not really good-by. It was easier to lay all our present ills at the door of Democratic government than it is to cure them with legislation, and the Republicans know that very well. The emergency tariff bill, which has caused such a laugh upon both sides, is an illustration of the futility of legislating prosperity. Time alone can heal our affliction, as time only can end the resentments arising out of the war. The Republicans are very good politicians. They know quite well what is going to happen, and their happiness is at this time nothing like that of the Democrats when the latter took the Government over in 1913 convinced that the Republicans were to remain permanently split.

At that, the Democrats are packing everything. It is with a sade spectacle. The last bits of shattered idealism are being carefully done up in excelsior, and all the bric-a-brac of intellectual government is being tenderly wrapped in cotton batting. Formerly the succeeding administrations ruthlessly booted one another out of town. The defeated incumbent merely surrounded himself with his repudiated policies upon the fateful fourth day of March and fell across the Potomac, his retreat covered by violence no less unrefined than that of his successor's advance guard. Such will not be the case upon the present occasion, since matter cannot hurl itself upon mind. What Mr. Wilson brought to Washington will quietly depart, as the wind goeth. The Republicans will march in with a band at their head, there will be three cheers by the populace—which cannot have any politics since it must prey upon both sides—and what historians call an epoch will have come and gone without most of us having guessed it.

We somehow failed to rise to the occasion, which has usually been true when a prophet has arisen. That phenomenon was observed as long ago as when it was said that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. That this is as true now as ever is indicated by reports from the trip which our one-time fellow townsman, Bainbridge Colby, now Secretary of State, has just made to some of the South American capitals. Mr. Colby and his party found the South Americans eager to accord Mr. Wilson the honor we have denied him. They think he has done a great thing in the world, which he has. We have as a consequence of his leadership a new international morality, and not even our own forefathers, while founding the republic, projected so dynamic an idea as Mr. Wilson did in declaring the principle of self-determination. That new thing in the world lies as a cloud no bigger than a man's hand on the sky of empire.

One may imagine that after satisfying his grudge in the way he did last November Col. George Harvey would be about the most tranquil spirit in public life, but that is unfortunately not the case. The Colonel has made a practice ever since the election of counting in back type somewhere in each issue of his weekly the days left to the Wilson administration; but just as he was about to enjoy the climax of this sardonic jest he discovered that the German-American Alliance is coming back. That has thrown the Colonel into a connivance fit, though one cannot easily see why. Probably the Colonel knows more than we do about Republican obligations to the German vote. That is only a guess. It may be wrong, but Morse Grawe is carrying on something dreadful. One would suppose the German-Americans were to have some sort of union.—Clark McAdams in Post-Dispatch.

Mrs. Joe Loeb of Charleston was a Sikeston visitor Friday.

Miss Martha Wilkey spent Saturday and Sunday with homefolks.

Prohibition will never be a complete success until the soda fountains serve free lunch.—Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Josephine Hart of Morehouse spent several days last week in this city, the guest of Mrs. Earl Johnson.

Miss Alfreda Denton came down from Cape Girardeau Friday to spend the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Denton.

Mrs. Lizzie Edmiston returned Saturday from Kennett, where she was called by the illness and death of her son, Grover A. Edmiston.

Mrs. Charles Cramer and children came in Friday night from Blytheville, Ark., for an extended visit with her mother, Mrs. Willis Guess.

Mrs. Roy Clodfelter of Essex visited Sikeston friends between trains Saturday. She was on the way home from a visit with relatives in Cape Girardeau.

The Morley High School basketball team, in a game played Friday evening in Morley, defeated the Morehouse team by a runaway score of 64-5, allowing the visitors only one field goal.

Carlos E. Baker had 15-year-old spring chicken for dinner a few days ago. That is to say, about 15 years ago, he dressed and fried 50 spring chickens, canning them dry in Economy jars. The meat has kept perfectly and requires only a little heating with moisture to make it equal to fresh fried chicken.—Mountain Grove Journal.

IT BEGGARS DESCRIPTION!



A SALE IN A CLASS
TO ITSELF

Free \$25.00 Free
GIVEN AWAY

The first 50 ladies entering the door Wednesday morning, February 9, at 9 o'clock will be given a coupon good for 50c to apply on any purchase you may make. You need not spend a cent unless you want to. There are no strings to this offer; only be in line when the doors open.

Come and Share
in This Price
Massacre

Blue Chambray Work
Shirts, \$1.50
value, sale 79c

STUBBS CLOTHING CO.

Ladies' Suits
and Dresses
All to go
at

**1
—
2**
PRICE

MEN'S
SUITS
"Kuppenheimer"

Price cut
to

**1
—
2**
PRICE

The Entire Store
Ablaze With Price
Reduction

Old Man Dollar is
Back With All
His Value
and
Power

BOYS'
SUITS
Price Cut
to

**1
—
2**
PRICE

Ladies' and
Children's
Coats
All to go at

**1
—
2**
PRICE

Envelope Chemise
\$1 value 39c

One Lot
CAPS

\$1.00 value
sale price
39c

Flannel
Shirts

\$6.00 values
sale price
\$2.98

Phone Your
Friends to Meet
You Here

IT STAGGERS BELIEF!
LOOK!

READ! THINK! ACT!

STUBBS CLOTHING COMPANY

BREAK AWAY FROM OLD-TIME TRADING TRADITIONS

and sacrifice their entire stock for less than wholesale cost. They inaugurate the most gigantic price cutting campaign ever before attempted in this county on such high quality merchandise. To do such an act is a hard dose to swallow, but they are going to take their medicine like good fellows and let the buying public share the fruits of their loss.

**\$40,000 Worth of Dependable Merchandise at the
Mercy of the Buying Public**

Sale Starts Wednesday Morning, Feb. 9, at 9 O'clock

Best
Overalls
\$3.00 values
sale price
\$1.99

Shirts
Manhattan and
other popular
brands
**33 1-3 Per Cent
Reduction**

Men's Union
Suits
\$2.50 value
sale price
\$1.39

One Lot
CAPS
\$1.00 value
sale price
39c

Flannel
Shirts
\$6.00 values
sale price
\$2.98

L. B. ADAMS
Veterinarian
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: At Residence, 903 N. Kings-
highway.
Telephones: Office 444—Res. 350.

DR. O. A. MITCHELL
Dentist
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 417, Residence phone 208

B. F. BLANTON
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms.

W. A. ANTHONY
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 530
Office: Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.

RALPH E. BAILEY
Lawyer
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. V. D. HUNTER
Osteopath
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. C. T. OLD
Veterinary Surgeon
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard.
Phone 114, Night, 221

E. W. HARRELSON
Dentist
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

MISS HELEN THOMAS
Notary Public, Public Stenographer
Sikeston, Missouri
Office: 207 Scott County Milling Co.
Building. Phone 138
Fire and Tornado Insurance

We sell fresh eggs and all kinds of
poultry.—Harper's Grocery.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders of the Southeast Missouri District Fair Association is hereby notified to be present in person or by proxy at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Sikeston, Mo., on Thursday, February 10, at 7:30 p. m. to attend a meeting to elect officers for the ensuing year and to attend to such other business as may be brought up.

T. A. WILSON, Secretary.

GRESHAM & BLANTON
Attorneys at Law
Citizens Bank Building
Sikeston, Mo.

RALPH E. BAILEY
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Fire and Tornado Insurance

SAW MILL FOR SALE

25,000 feet capacity. Also a double drum skidder.
Will be sold worth the money. Apply to

J. M. TURNER
SIKESTON, MO.

We sell fresh eggs and all kinds of
poultry.—Harper's Grocery.

Miss Florence Shuffit visited in
Charleston Sunday, the guest of Miss
Lillian Jenkins.

Miss Marie De Guire had as a
guest for the week end her niece, Miss
Olivia De Guire of Fredericktown.